

APPENDIX C

Glossary

Acute toxicity. A relatively short-term lethal or other adverse effect to a test organism caused by pollutants, and usually defined as occurring within 4 days for fish and large invertebrates, and shorter times for smaller organisms.

Alluvial soil. A deposit of sand, mud, etc., formed by flowing water.

Animal waste. Either solid or liquid products, resulting from digestive or excretory processes, and eliminated from an animal's body.

Aquifer. Any geological formation containing water, especially one that supplies water for wells, springs, etc.

Bedrock. Unbroken solid rock, overlain in most places by soil or rock fragments.

Best management practice. An engineered structure or management activity, or combination of these, that eliminates or reduces an adverse environmental effect of a pollutant.

Bioaccumulation. The process of a chemical accumulating in a biological food chain by being passed from one organism to another as the contaminated organism is preyed upon by another organism.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). An empirical test in which standardized laboratory procedures measure the oxygen required for the biochemical degradation of organic material, and the oxygen used to oxidize inorganic materials, such as sulfides and ferrous iron.

Biomass. The total weight of all living organisms or of a designated group of organisms in a given area.

Birth defect. A deformity of an organism at birth that results from a biologic infection, genetic anomaly, or presence of a pollutant during the gestation period.

Chronic toxicity. A relatively long-term adverse effect to a test organism caused by or related to appetite changes, growth, metabolism, reproduction, a pollutant, genetic mutation, etc.

Cobble streambed. A watercourse predominately lined with naturally rounded stones, rounded by the water's action. Size varies from a hen's egg to that used as paving stones.

Conservation practice. An engineered structure or management activity that eliminates or reduces an adverse environmental effect of a pollutant and conserves soil, water, plant, or animal resources.

Confined aquifer. An aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds of rock or soil strata or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself.

Cultural eutrophication. The process whereby human activities increase the amounts of nutrients entering surface waters, giving increased algal and other aquatic plant population growths, resulting in accelerated eutrophication of the watercourse or water body.

Delta. A nearly flat, often triangular, plain of deposited sand, mud, etc., between diverging branches of a river mouth.

Dissolved oxygen (DO). The amount of oxygen dissolved in water. Generally, proportionately higher amounts of oxygen can be dissolved in colder waters than in warmer waters.

Emergent rooted plant. An aquatic plant whose roots are in the watercourse or water body's bottom and whose upper part emerges from or lies on top of the water.

Ephemeral stream. A watercourse that flows briefly only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate locality, and whose channel is at all times above the water table.

Escherichia coli (E. coli). A bacterium of the intestines of warm-blooded organisms, including humans, that is used as an indicator of water pollution for disease-producing organisms.

Eutrophication. A natural process whereby a watercourse or water body receives nutrients and becomes more biologically productive, possibly leading to a water body clogged with aquatic vegetation.

Feathering. The process whereby dissolved salts move upward through a wooden post or stake and become deposited on the structure's outer surface, yielding a white, fluffy, "feathery" appearance.

Fertilizer. Any substance used to make soil or water more productive. Fertilizers may be commercially produced or be the result of animal or plant activities.

Food chain. The transfer of food energy from plants through a series of organisms by repeated eating and being eaten.

Food web. An interlocking pattern of several to many food chains.

Herbaceous vegetation. Plants having a stem that remains soft and succulent during the growing season, not woody.

Herbicide. A type of pesticide, either a substance or biological agent, used to kill plants, especially weeds.

Insecticide. A type of pesticide, either a substance or biological agent, used to kill insects or insect-like organisms.

Intermittent stream. A watercourse that flows only at certain times of the year, receiving water from springs or surface sources; also, a watercourse that does not flow continuously, when water losses from evaporation or seepage exceed available stream flow.

Invertebrate. An organism without a backbone.

Karst topography. An area of limestone formations characterized by sinks, ravines, and underground streams. Areas with less than 20 feet of soil over fractured limestone. No shale layers present, capping the top aquifer, but shale layers can separate the top aquifer from deeper ones.

Lake. A body of fresh or salt water of considerable size, whose open-water and deep-bottom zones (no light penetration to bottom) are large compared to the shallow-water (shoreline) zone, which has light penetration to its bottom.

Lentic water. Water that is standing, not flowing, such as that in a lake, pond, swamp, or bog.

Lotic water. Water that is flowing or running, such as that in a spring, stream, or river.

Macrophyte. Any large plant that can be seen without the aid of a microscope or magnifying device. Examples of aquatic macrophytes are cattail, bulrush, arrowhead, waterlily, etc.

Mancos shale. A geologic formation, remnant of an ancient sea, which exists in many parts of the western United States. When irrigation waters flow through the formation, salts become dissolved in the water, increasing its salinity.

Mesotrophic water body. A water body classified midway between oligotrophic and eutrophic; characterized by moderate amounts of nutrients entering the water body, a moderate number of shoreline aquatic plants, and occasional plankton blooms.

Methemoglobinemia. The presence of methemoglobin in the blood, making the blood useless as a carrier of oxygen. Methemoglobin, a compound closely related to oxy-hemoglobin, is found in the blood following poisoning by certain substances, such as nitrate. Young babies, both human and animal, are particularly susceptible to methemoglobinemia, leading to a condition known as "blue baby," which if untreated can cause death.

Mudcap. A thick deposit of mud or fine sediment lying over permeable materials.

Mud plastering. Mud deposited by force of water against the sides of a watercourse, sealing them.

Nonpathogenic organism. An organism that does not produce disease.

Nonpoint source pollution. "Diffuse" pollution, generated from large areas with no particular point of pollutant origin, but rather from many individual places. Urban and agricultural areas generate nonpoint source pollutants.

Nontarget organisms. Plants or animals that inadvertently are sprayed by pesticide when "target" vegetation or animals are missed by the spraying operation.

Nutrient. Any substance, such as fertilizer phosphorous and nitrogen compounds, which enhances the growth of plants and animals.

Oligotrophic water body. A water body characterized by few nutrients entering the water body, few to no shoreline aquatic plants, and rarely any plankton blooms.

Overland flow. Water flow over the land, often in "sheet" flow or in small rivulets before emptying into a defined watercourse.

Pathogenic organism. An organism that produces disease.

Periphyton. Small-to-microscopic aquatic plants, which grow on stones, submerged twigs, and other plants. Their appearance may be that of a coating on these objects.

Perennial stream. Watercourse that flows continuously throughout the year and whose upper surface generally stands lower than the water table in the area adjacent to the watercourse.

Pesticide. Any chemical or biological agent that kills plant or animal pests. Herbicides, insecticides, nematocides, miticides, algicides, etc., are all pesticides.

Photosynthesis. The process by which plants manufacture their own food (simple carbohydrates) from carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water. The plant's chlorophyll-containing cells use light as an energy source and release oxygen as a byproduct.

Phytoplankton. Small-to-microscopic, aquatic, floating plants.

Piping. Under low dissolved oxygen conditions, the act of fish coming to surface of the water and capturing a bubble of air in their mouth.

Plankton. Small-to-microscopic, floating or feebly swimming, aquatic plants and animals.

Point source pollution. Pollutants originating from a "point" source, such as a pipe, vent, or culvert.

Pond. A body of fresh or salt water, smaller than a lake, and where the shallow-water zone (light penetration to its bottom) is relatively large compared to the open water and deep bottom (no light penetration to the bottom).

Pool. In a watercourse, an area often following a rapids (riffle), which is relatively deep with slowly moving water compared to the rapids.

Protected bedrock. Areas with 50 feet or more of fine-to-medium textured soils and a shale layer capping the topmost bedrock aquifer.

Receiving waters. Waters of a watercourse or water body that receive waters from overland flow or other watercourses.

Resource Management System (RMS). A combination of conservation practices and management identified by the primary use of land or water. Under an RMS, the resource base is protected by meeting acceptable soil losses, maintaining acceptable water quality, and maintaining acceptable ecological and management levels for the selected resource use.

Riffle. In a watercourse, an area often upstream of a pool, which is relatively shallow with swiftly moving water compared to the pool.

Riparian zone. An area, adjacent to and along a watercourse, which is often vegetated and constitutes a buffer zone between the nearby lands and the watercourse.

Runoff. Water that runs off the land in sheet flow, in rivulets, or in defined watercourses.

Runoff curve number. An index number, used to approximate the amount of runoff resulting from a given rainfall event.

Saline seep. Water, carrying salts, rising to the surface usually in a localized area, after traveling subterraneously from another location. Saline seep salts can reduce productivity or kill plants, leaving a barren place in the field or landscape.

Scoliosis. A vertebral deformity, such as "broken back" syndrome in fish, resulting from a biologic infection, genetic anomaly, or the presence of a pollutant.

Shallow bedrock. Areas having 20 to 50 feet of soil capping the topmost bedrock aquifer. No shale layer present, capping the topmost aquifer, but shale layers may separate top aquifers from deeper ones.

Sinkhole. A circular depression, commonly funnel-shaped, in a Karst area. Drainage is subterranean; size is measured in meters or tens of meters.

Submergent rooted plant. An aquatic plant whose roots are in the watercourse or water body's bottom with the upper part of the plant submerged below the surface of the water. Pond weeds (*Potamogeton*) and muskgrass (*Chara*) are examples.

Teratology. The science or study of monstrosities or abnormal formations in animals or plants.

Turbidity. The presence of sediment in water, making it unclear, murky, or opaque.

Water body. An enlargement of a watercourse or a geologic basin filled with water, such as a lake or a pond.

Watercourse. A linear depression containing flowing water, such as a stream, creek, run, river, canal, ditch, etc.

Woody vegetation. Plants having a stem or trunk that is fibrous and rigid.

Zooplankton. Small-to-microscopic, aquatic, floating animals.

APPENDIX D

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Appendix E

Conservation and Best Management Practices

List of conservation and best management practices (BMP's) that can be employed to reduce or eliminate nonpoint source water pollution problems.

1. **Access Road**—A road located and constructed to provide needed access, but built with soil conservation measures to prevent soil erosion caused by vehicular traffic or animal travel.
2. **Alternative Pesticides**—Pesticides other than chemical types traditionally used on a crop.
3. **Bedding**—Plowing, blading, or otherwise elevating the surface of flat land into a series of broad, low ridges separated by shallow, parallel channels.
4. **Biological Control Methods**—Use of organisms or biological materials to control crop pests. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an example of biological control that can reduce the amounts of chemical pesticides needed to grow a crop.
5. **Brush Management**—Management and manipulation of brush to improve or restore plant cover quality in reducing soil erosion.
6. **Chiseling and Subsoiling**—Loosening the soil to shatter compacted and restrictive layers to improve water quality, infiltration and root penetration, and reduce surface water runoff.
7. **Conservation Cropping**—Growing crops in combination with needed cultural and management measures to improve the soil and protect it during erosion periods. Practices include cover cropping and crop rotation, and providing vegetative cover between crop seasons.
8. **Conservation Cropping Sequence**—A sequence of crops designed to provide adequate organic residue to maintain and improve soil tilth.
9. **Conservation Tillage**—In producing a crop, limiting the number of cultural operations to reduce soil erosion, soil compaction, and energy use. Usually involves an increase in the use of herbicides.
10. **Contour Farming**—Farming sloped land on the contour to reduce erosion, control water flow, and increase infiltration.
11. **Contour Orchard and Other Fruit Areas**—Planting orchards, vineyards, or small fruits, so all cultural operations are done on the contour.
12. **Correct Fertilizer Container Disposal**—Following accepted methods for fertilizer container disposal, keeping containers out of sinkholes, creeks, and other places adjacent to water to reduce the amount of fertilizer that reaches waterways.
13. **Correct Pesticide Container Disposal**—Following accepted methods for pesticide container disposal, keeping containers out of sinkholes, creeks, and other places adjacent to water to reduce the amount of pesticide that reaches waterways.
14. **Cover and Green Manure Crops**—Use of close-growing grasses, legumes, or small grain for seasonal soil protection and improvement.
15. **Critical Area Planting**—Planting vegetation to stabilize the soil and reduce erosion and runoff.
16. **Crop Residue Use**—Leaving plant residues after harvest to protect cultivated fields during critical erosion periods when the ground would otherwise be bare.
17. **Crop Rotation**—Planting different crops in successive seasons in the same field. Procedure can reduce pesticide loss significantly. There are some indirect costs if less profitable crops are alternated.
18. **Debris Basin**—A barrier or berm constructed across a watercourse or at other suitable locations to act as a silt or sediment catchment basin.
19. **Deferred Grazing**—Postponing grazing for a prescribed period to improve vegetative conditions and reduce soil loss.
20. **Diversion**—Channels constructed across a slope to divert runoff water and help control soil erosion, and having a mound or ridge along the lower side of the slope.
21. **Drainage Land Grading**—Reshaping the surface of land to improve surface drainage and/or water distribution.
22. **Emergency Tillage**—Roughening soil surfaces by methods, such as listing, ridging, duck-footing, or chiseling. Procedure is done as a temporary protection measure.
23. **Farmstead and Feedlot Windbreak**—A strip or belt of trees or shrubs, established next to a farmstead or feedlot to reduce wind speed and protect soil resources.
24. **Fencing**—Enclosing an environmentally sensitive area of land or water with fencing to control access of animals or people.
25. **Field Border**—A border or strip of permanent vegetation, established at field edges to control soil erosion and slow, reduce, or eliminate pollutants from entering an adjacent watercourse or water body.
26. **Field Windbreak**—A strip or belt of trees or shrubs, established in or adjacent to a field, to reduce wind speed and protect soil resources.
27. **Filter Strip**—A strip or section of land in permanent vegetation, established downslope of agricultural operations to control erosion and slow, reduce, or eliminate pollutants from entering an adjacent watercourse.
28. **Fishpond Management**—Developing or improving impounded water to produce fish for consumption or recreation.
29. **Grade Stabilization Structure**—A structure to stabilize a streambed or to control erosion in natural or constructed channels.
30. **Grasses and Legumes in Rotation**—A conservation cropping system that establishes and maintains grasses and/or legumes for a definite number of years.
31. **Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment**—Renovating, contouring, furrowing, pitting, or chiseling native grazing land by mechanical means to improve plant cover and water availability.
32. **Heavy-Use Area Protection**—Establishing vegetative cover or installing structures to stabilize heavily used areas.

33. **Hillside Ditch**—A channel constructed to control the water flow and erosion by diverting runoff to a protected outlet.
34. **Integrated Pest Management Program**—Use of organisms or biological materials for effective pest control with reduction in amounts of pesticides used. "Scouting" of insect pest populations is necessary to determine when pest management actions are necessary to reduce pests.
35. **Irrigation Field Ditch**—A permanently lined irrigation ditch that conveys water from a supply source to fields, preventing erosion, infiltration, or degradation of water quality.
36. **Irrigation Water Conveyance**—A pipeline or lined waterway constructed to prevent erosion and loss of water.
37. **Irrigation Water Management**—Determining and controlling the rate, amount, and timing of irrigation water applied to crops to minimize soil erosion, runoff, and fertilizer and pesticide movement.
38. **Land Absorption Areas and Use of Natural or Constructed Wetland Systems**—Providing adequate land absorption or wetland areas downstream from agricultural areas so that soil and plants receive and treat agricultural nonpoint source pollutants.
39. **Listing**—Plowing and planting done in the same operation. Plowed soil is pushed into ridges between rows, and seeds are planted in the furrows between the ridges.
40. **Livestock Exclusion**—Excluding livestock from environmentally sensitive areas to protect areas from induced damages. Also, excluding livestock from areas not intended for grazing.
41. **Precision Application Rates**—Within a particular field, applying precise amounts of fertilizer and pesticide according to the soil/plant needs in specific parts of the field. Generally, lower rates can be applied, especially where tests show residues are present from previous applications.
42. **Managing Aerial Pesticide Applications**—Having pesticides applied when winds are low and when they are in a direction away from watercourses and riparian areas. This can reduce contamination in these nontarget areas.
43. **Mechanical Weed Control Methods**—Using mechanical or biological, instead of chemical, weed control can reduce substantially the need for chemicals. Costs will have to be carefully computed to make the operation economically feasible.
44. **Minimizing Number of Irrigations**—Carefully monitoring crop water needs and soil water availability minimizes the number of irrigations necessary to produce a crop. This may yield higher profits at harvest and reduce water pollution and soil erosion.
45. **Mulching**—Applying plant residues or other suitable materials to the soil surface reduces evaporation, water runoff, and soil erosion. Plastic sheeting can increase runoff, but will reduce nutrient leaching.
46. **No-till or Zero-tillage**—Tilling the soil with minimal disturbance and utilizing a fluted colter or double-disk opener ahead of the planter shoe to cut through untilled residues of the previous crop.
47. **Optimizing Crop Planting Time**—Planting a crop at a time other than when the crop's specific pest enemies would be present can reduce the need for pesticides and lower costs.
48. **Optimizing Date of Application**—Changing a pesticide application date to avoid impending rain or winds can improve effectiveness of the pesticide application and avoid environmental problems. Application can only be done when pest control effectiveness is not adversely affected. Process involves little or no cost.
49. **Optimizing Pesticide Formulations**—Pesticides come in several formulations with different half-lives. If a formulation with a shorter half-life than one normally used by the farmer is chosen, the pesticide will be less available to cause environmental damage. Also, some formulations require fewer applications for the same pest protection, so costs are reduced and less is available to the environment.
50. **Optimizing Pesticide Placement**—Direct application of a pesticide on the field and plants rather than aerial spraying is more effective, reduces costs, and protects nearby environments from accidental spraying.
51. **Optimizing Time of Day For Application**—Applying pesticide at times of low winds, often early and late in the day, can reduce amounts needed for the crop, reduce costs, and reduce pesticide that could adversely affect adjacent environments.
52. **Pasture and Hayland Management**—Proper treatment, including fertilizing, aerating, and harvesting can protect soil and reduce water loss.
53. **Phreatophyte Water Losses**—Elimination of nonbeneficial uses of water by phreatophytes (plants getting water from deep roots) not only lessens the concentration of salts through transpiration, but conserves water as well. Lowering the water table and developing mechanical and chemical techniques for elimination of phreatophytes ensures more efficient water use and minimizes salt hazards.
54. **Planned Grazing Systems**—A system in which two or more grazing units are alternately grazed and rested from grazing in a planned sequence to improve forage production, maintain vegetative cover, retain animal wastes on the land, and protect animals from polluted waters.
55. **Plant Between Rows in Minimum Tillage**—Applicable only to row crops in non-plow-based tillage; may reduce amounts of pesticides necessary.
56. **Plow-Plant**—Crop is planted directly into plowed ground with secondary tillage. This system increases infiltration and water storage.
57. **Pond**—A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or embankment or by excavating a pit or "dugout."
58. **Pond Sealing or Lining**—Installing a fixed lining of impervious material or treating the soil in a pond to reduce or prevent excessive water loss.
59. **Precision Land Forming**—Reshaping the surface of land to planned grades to give effective and efficient water movement.

60. **Proper Fertilizer Applications**—Selecting the proper time and method of fertilizer application to reduce losses through leaching and soil erosion, and ensure adequate crop nutrition.
61. **Proper Grazing Use**—Having no more animal units than will allow grazing areas to maintain sufficiently healthy, productive vegetative cover to protect the soil from eroding and protect the water quality of adjacent watercourses.
62. **Proper Timing of Irrigation Sprinklers**—Using irrigation equipment when plants need moisture, and controlling the amount of moisture delivered to the plants by avoiding over-irrigating to conserve water, protect soil from eroding, and protect the water quality of adjacent watercourses.
63. **Pumped Well Drain**—A well sunk into an aquifer to pump water to lower the prevailing water table.
64. **Pumping Plant for Water Control**—A pumping facility installed to transfer water for a conservation need.
65. **Range Seeding**—Establishing adapted plants on rangeland to reduce soil and water loss and produce more forage.
66. **Reducing Excessive Insecticide Treatment**—Applying exactly the correct amounts of insecticide recommended by the manufacturer for the crop and soil types. Refined predictive techniques required, such as computer forecasting.
67. **Reduction of Weed Growth**—Reducing number of weed plants to reduce water loss from evapotranspiration.
68. **Reduction or Elimination of Irrigation of Marginal Lands**—Taking irrigated marginally productive lands out of production to reduce water losses and salt pollution.
69. **Regulated Runoff Impoundment**—Retention or detention of water with infiltration prior to discharge to reduce runoff quantity, retain nutrients and pesticides, and prevent pollutants from reaching watercourses.
70. **Regulating Water in Drainage Systems**—The use of water-control structures to control the removal of surface runoff waters or subsurface flows.
71. **Reservoir Evaporation**—Controlling, through design or practices, the evaporation rate of water from reservoirs. If not controlled, evaporation tends to increase the salt content of the reservoir waters.
72. **Resistant Crop Varieties**—Use of plant varieties that are resistant to insects, nematodes, diseases, salt, etc.
73. **Return Flow Regulation**—Regulating the type and quantity of water return flows as a means of maintaining and improving irrigation water quality.
74. **Ridge Tillage**—Tillage producing a row configuration similar to listing, but planting is done on the ridges year after year with no seedbed preparation preceding planting.
75. **Rock Barrier**—A rock retaining wall, constructed across the slope, forming and supporting a bench terrace to control the flow of water on sloping land.
76. **Roof Runoff Management**—A facility for collecting, controlling, and disposing of rainfall/snowmelt runoff water from roofs. It keeps animal holding areas free of excess water and helps to maintain water quality of adjacent watercourses.
77. **Row Arrangement**—Establishing crop rows on planned grades and lengths to provide drainage and erosion control.
78. **Runoff Management System**—A system for controlling excess runoff from a development site during and after construction operations.
79. **Sediment Basin**—A basin constructed to collect and store sediment from runoff waters associated with nonpoint source pollutants.
80. **Slow Release Fertilizer**—Applying fertilizers that release nitrogen slowly to soil and plants, to minimize rapid nitrogen losses from soils prone to leaching.
81. **Soil Testing and Plant Analysis**—Testing soils and determining plant fertilizer requirements to avoid overfertilization and subsequent nutrient losses to runoff water.
82. **Split Applications of Nitrogen**—“Splitting” or dividing a set amount of fertilizer into two or more applications in the same season for the same crop.
83. **Spring Development**—Improving springs and water seeps by excavating, cleaning, capping, or providing collection and storage facilities for the water.
84. **Spring Nitrogen Fertilizer Application**—Applying nitrogen fertilizer in the spring, instead of autumn, to avoid fertilizer losses from heavy late winter and early spring runoff events.
85. **Streambank Protection**—By vegetative or structural means, stabilizing and protecting banks of watercourses, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion.
86. **Strip Tillage**—A narrow strip, tilled with a rototiller gang or other implement. Seed is planted in the same operation.
87. **Stripcropping**—Growing crops in a systematic arrangement of strips or bands to reduce water and wind erosion.
88. **Stripcropping, Contour**—Growing crops on the contour to reduce erosion and control water.
89. **Stripcropping, Field**—Planting large sections or entire fields in a systematic arrangement to help control erosion and runoff on sloping cropland where contour stripcropping is not a practical method.
90. **Structure for Water Control**—A structure to control the water stage, discharge, distribution, delivery, or direction of water flow in open channels or water use areas.
91. **Subsurface Drain**—A conduit, such as tile or plastic pipe, installed beneath the ground surface to control water levels for increased production. Net runoff and leaching are reduced, but nitrate concentrations may be increased.
92. **Surface Drainage**—A conduit, such as tile, pipe, or tubing, installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey drainage water.

93. **Surface Roughening**—Roughening the soil surface by ridge or clod-forming tillage.
94. **Sweep Tillage**—Using a “sweep” on small-grain stubble to kill early fall weeds. The practice shatters and lifts the soil, thus enhancing infiltration while leaving residue in place.
95. **Terrace**—An earth embankment, channel, or a combination ridge and channel constructed across a slope to control runoff.
96. **Timing and Placement of Fertilizers**—Delaying timing or using proper placement of fertilizers for maximum utilization by plants and minimum fertilizer leaching or movement by surface runoff.
97. **Tree Planting**—To establish or reinforce a stand of trees to conserve soil and moisture and help protect water leaving agricultural areas by “filtering” pollutants from the water flow.
98. **Trickle Irrigation**—Using trickle irrigation equipment to deliver small quantities of water to irrigate crops.
99. **Trough or Tank**—Locating watering facilities a reasonable distance from watercourses and dispersing the facilities to encourage uniform grazing and to reduce livestock concentrations, particularly near watercourses.
100. **Underground Outlet**—A water outlet, placed underground to dispose of excess water without causing damage by erosion or flooding.
101. **Uniformity of Irrigation Water Quality**—Uniform irrigation water quality can be achieved through water flow regulation by controlling the release of water from storage reservoirs.
102. **Waste Management System**—A planned system to manage animal wastes in a manner that does not degrade air, soil, or water resources. Often wastes are collected in storage or treatment impoundments, such as ponds, lagoons, or stacking facilities.
103. **Waste Storage Pond**—An impoundment for temporary storage of animal or other agricultural waste.
104. **Waste Storage Structure**—A fabricated structure for the temporary storage of animal wastes or other organic agricultural wastes.
105. **Waste Treatment Lagoon**—An impoundment for biological treatment of animal or other agricultural waste.
106. **Waste Utilization**—Using wastes for fertilizer or other purposes in a manner which improves the soil and protects water resources. May also include recycling of waste solids for animal feed supplement.
107. **Water and Sediment Control Basin**—An earth embankment or a combination ridge and channel to form a sediment trap and a water detention basin to prevent soil erosion losses and improve water quality.
108. **Water Supply Dispersal**—A well which is constructed or improved to provide water for irrigation and livestock and which enhances natural livestock distribution or improved vegetative cover.
109. **Water Spreading**—Diverting or collecting runoff and spreading it over relatively flat areas.